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implication, and so may be and is adjudged unreasonable, and is therefore void.

*Special Contract—Damage to Live Stock.*—In *Selby v. Wilmington and W. Ry. Co.*, 18 S. E. Rep. 88, a shipper of live stock made a special contract with the company that, in consideration of reduced rate, he would “as a condition precedent to his right to recover any damage for loss or injury to said stock” notify the company of the loss before the cattle were removed from their place of destination. Held to be a reasonable and valid stipulation.

*Traveling Salesmen—Commissions—Exemptions.*—*Hamburger v. Corr*, 27 Atl. Rep. 681 (Penn.). The plaintiff garnisheed money in the defendant's possession due, as commissions, to the defendant's salesman. Held, that a traveling salesmen's commissions, unlike those of factors and brokers, were in the nature of wages and, as such, exempt from attachment under a statute exempting the wages of any laborer and the salary of any person in public or private employment.

*Witness—Competency—Sanity.*—*Dickson et al. v. Waldron*, 35 N. E. Rep. 1 (Ind.). An inoffensive patron of a theatre was assaulted by a special policeman, acting as door-keeper of the theatre. On trial it was decided that the theatre manager was liable for damages. A petition for a rehearing was filed, alleging that the court had erred in allowing the plaintiff to testify, because in his complaint he had alleged that the injuries received had impaired his mind. On rehearing, overruled. Howard, J., says, “Whether at the time of the trial, the appellee was in fact competent to testify, was a question that must be decided by the court then and there. The witness was before the court and jury and whether he had been injured in body or in mind on the occasion of the assault, it does not follow that at the time of the trial he was incompetent to testify.”